

We claim:

1 1. A method of inhibiting the growth of a tumor in a mammal, wherein the growth of the
2 tumor depends on basic fibroblast growth factor-stimulated angiogenesis, said method
3 comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a bFGF-active
4 PAF antagonist.

1 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the bFGF-active PAF antagonist comprises tetrahydro-
2 4,7,8,10 methyl-1 (chloro-2 phenyl)-6 (methoxy-4 phenyl-carbomoyl)-9 pyrido [4',3'-4,5] thieno
3 [3,2-f] triazolo-1,2,4[4,3-a]diazepine-1,4 ("BN-50730").

1 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the bFGF-active PAF antagonist comprises CV 3988.

1 4. The method of claim 1, additionally comprising the step of administering to the mammal
2 an additional compound that inhibits tumor angiogenesis.

1 5. The method of claim 4, wherein the additional compound is chosen from a group
2 comprising WEB 2086, INF-2 α , TNP-470, endostatin, SU 5416, SU 6668, batimistat,
3 angiostatin, and celecoxib.

1 6. The method of claim 1, wherein said administering of the bFGF-active PAF antagonist
2 is performed by subcutaneous injection, intravenous injection, intraperitoneal injection, or
3 transdermal absorption.

1 7. The method of claim 1, wherein the mammal is a human.

1 **8.** The method of claim 1, wherein the tumor is chosen from a group comprising carcinomas
2 of the lung, breast, colon, stomach, pancreas, skin, uterus, cervix, vagina penis, mouth, larynx,
3 esophagus, liver, kidney or prostate; sarcomas of the muscle or connective tissue; osteosarcomas;
4 neuroblastomas; glioblastomas; neuroblastomas; Hodgkin's disease lymphomas; non-Hodgkin's
5 lymphomas; B-cell lymphomas; T-cell lymphomas; acute lymphocytic leukemias; chronic
6 myloid leukemia; acute myloid leukemia; and non-malignant tumors.

1 **9.** The method of claim 8, wherein the tumor is a form of carcinoma of the lung.

1 **10.** The method of claim 8, wherein the tumor is a form of carcinoma of the prostate.